

The letter from a soldier, under this head, which we publish, exhibits a state of things that should be remedied at once wherever it prevails. Cases are cited where the wives and families of soldiers have been sent to the poor-house for the want of the necessities of life, when the soldier had been assured that they should be cared for in his absence. It is well known that the volunteer must wait, in many cases, four or six months before receiving the pay that is due punctually every two months. This is a grave wrong, but cannot be always helped. So long as the fact exists, the remedy or palliating comfort must be sought for. The soldier's main anxiety is for his family—for the mother, the wife, the sister, or the children. For himself he has no fear. So long as the Government gives him food and clothing, he can live and be merry; but to receive, with every loving misgiving from the dear ones at home, a piteous cry for help, is too much for human nature to bear unmoved. It can scarcely be wondered at that when the man of war and the wife of starvation comes to him from his far-off home, that he should make all the thought, and be tempted to leave all the ignominy and danger of the act, and desert his post to fly to the relief of those dearer to him than his own life. A fearful responsibility rests with those who see this suffering and do nothing to relieve it, or whose thoughtlessness prevents them from taking any note of it. Upon themselves rests no small part of the dissatisfaction of our soldiers in the field.

Let none of this guilt rest longer upon the Reserve. Let this appeal from the soldier be sufficient to arouse any who have been dormant, that no more shivering women and children may be thrust upon the cold charity of the almshouse, while he who would be their protector is fighting the battles of his country.

Not a Democratic print that we have seen in the Northern States has repudiated the assumption by the Kentucky secessionists of the term "Democratic Convention," as applied to their proposed State Convention at Frankfort. The Louisville Journal rebukes it in a proper spirit, but no Northern Democratic sheet dares or cares to say that it is a slander upon the Democracy. They cannot complain, therefore, if we hold the Democracy responsible for the doctrines which that Convention will promulgate. This responsibility the people will not fail to charge them with.

Every indication received from the rebels shows that they look upon the Democratic opposition of the North as their chief hope. By that sign they expect to conquer if they conquer at all. And with this fact patent to them, the Democrats of the Northern States should be the Administration, oppose the war, stir up disaffection at home and counsel open resistance to the military authority of the Government.

A great deal is said about "upholding the Government," but opposing the Administration, "as if they were two irreconcilable institutions. In the last century this same species pleading prevailed, and Washington took note of it. He wrote to the Governor of Virginia that to foster a "want of confidence in the Administration" at such a time, was to breed "jealousy and distrust of the Government."—This was Washington's view of the matter. He saw no distinction between the Administration and the Government. But then Washington was not a patriot of the Copperhead species.

On Saturday the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, were searched, and a large number of pistols, hatchets and hand saws were found concealed about their persons and sleeping quarters. About \$12,000 in money—from six to eight hundred of which were in gold, and the remainder in greenbacks and Confederate notes—was also taken from them, receipts being given them. More than one thousand copies of the *Sevenson Chicago Times* were found in their possession.

A man named George Linderwood, of Germantown, near Dayton, was murdered on Saturday evening last by a young man named J. W. Dobbin, a recent deserter from the Army. He committed the deed for the sake of a large sum of money which Linderwood had incautiously displayed in the course of the day, but which he had afterward deposited in the bank. Dobbin was arrested on Monday at Cincinnati.

An Executive Order.

General Grant has issued an order from his headquarters, requiring all the bars on all the boats in the Government service in his department to be closed, and no spirituous, vineous, or malt liquors will be allowed to be sold on the boats or in the camps. Card-playing and gaming are also strictly prohibited.

It will be seen by our correspondence that the 100th have lately been upon an important and successful reconnaissance.

A *San Francisco* story about our Monitor at Savannah.

We have been shown a letter from one of the soldiers of the 100th Regiment, dated at Port Royal, February 24, which tells an extraordinary story about an attack made by our Monitor fleet on Savannah.

The writer has unquestionably been hoodwinked in his statement, as good enough to be put in print. Speaking of the Monitor, he says:

"They are a great invention, I must say. They went out on Friday last and made an attack on Savannah. It is only a few miles from here—and the rebels sent out three times to fight them. They had a desperate time of it. The men on the rebel ram boarded our Monitor, got grappling irons on them and towed them into Savannah harbor. Our boats let them do so, and when all the rebels were on them, they threw scalding water and scalded them to death. Those who were left ran for their lives, and the Monitor put out to sea again and gave them chase. Then they started for here just in time to make a good haul. They met an English gunboat, painted and rigged like ours, boarded her, and found her laden with guns and ammunition and cloth for the rebels. She was lying right alongside of us—a good prize for the men. There were some gunboats went to make a strike on Charleston yesterday. They will bombard it well this time."

A Springfield (Illinois) dispatch says: "The Copperheads are actively engaged over the investigation by the United States Grand Jury of secret societies. A rich exposure may be expected in a few days."

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Will the LEADER and the entire press of Cleveland see these wrongs inflicted upon the dear ones of the men who have left all the loved associations of home and gone out into the field of war, perilling his life and his health for his country, and the country of those who have basely violated the pledges which they freely gave to him, if he would thus hazard all for their benefit? And some of these pledges were made by near relatives, but only made to be forgotten. Many who remain at home, surrounded by loved ones, and enjoying all the comforts and pleasures of life, seem never to give a thought, much less a word of cheer and comfort, to the lonely wife of the absent soldier. Shame, shame! upon the cowardly and selfish heart that withholds the aid which they pledged to give.

The public, too, should speak out upon this subject, and press home upon the hearts of the people their duties and their obligations to the dear ones of their soldiers. Must we, who are in the field suffering all the perils and inconveniences of campaign life, the exposure and fatigue, the inclemencies of the weather, and death itself, have our hearts lacerated and made to bleed, because the "loved ones of earth" are permitted to suffer with cold, hunger, and want, surrounded by friends and kindred, and surrounded by the comforts of life? For ourselves, we ask no pity. We have strong hands and stout hearts, but find ourselves weakened and distinguished by the treatment which our families receive at the hands of our friends (?) at home.

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